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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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JULIEN TALKS NONSENSE

And the Chicago Reporters Believe Him.

arbitrate with Venezuela, and will also maintain that the United States has no voice in the matter except to offer its good offices. Secretary Olney holds that the admission of Great Britain's claim would be a complete abandonment of the Monroe doctrine.

DEATH OF JUDGE BRUNSON.

Prominent in Southern Legal Circles.

SAN BERNARDINO, Oct. 8.—Judge Asbury Brunson died at his apartments at the Stewart at 4:30 o'clock this morning. His death caused surprise as well as regret, for although he had been in this city but a year his ability had won for him a prominent place.

Judge Brunson had been ill almost ever since his return from Honolulu a year ago. Most of last summer he spent hunting in Kern county, hoping that life in the open air would restore his health. Last week, in company with a friend, he went to the San Bernardino mountains, but while there a complication of disorders set in, resulting in heart failure, and an ambulance was dispatched to the mountains Saturday to bring him to the city.

He came down yesterday morning but arrived very much fatigued and grew noticeably weaker during the afternoon. Meantime his brother, Dr. Brunson, had been summoned from Redondo, and when he arrived in the evening hope had already been abandoned and the end came this morning.

The funeral will be held in this city tomorrow afternoon under the auspices of the Bar Association of this city and Los Angeles. Judge Cheney of Los Angeles will deliver a eulogy over the boy. Judge Brunson left one child, a daughter, whose home is in Illinois.

"It is the hope of both those who favored the new Government and those who opposed it, that Great Britain and the United States will make Princess Kaiulani queen under a protectorate. The father of the young princess, Cleghorn, together with her guardian, Theo. H. Davies, Major Wodehouse, ex-Minister from England, and George Macfarlane, who was King Kalakaua's chief financial agent, are all in Europe at this time, the suppression being that they are looking to bringing about such an arrangement with England.

"In this connection Orrin A. Thurston, who was turned down by the Government at Washington, has become dissatisfied with the Government and is openly favorable to the establishment of Princess Kaiulani with a protectorate.

"There is really no opposition to it except on the part of Damon, Secretary of the Treasury, and Judge Judd, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and a few other officials. Even the Government employees, who are, by the way, the same men who were in office under Queen Liliuokalani, are in favor of a protectorate."

"Well, I wouldn't even say that President Sanford B. Dole wouldn't like it. He gets at present \$12,000 a year. As often as the month comes around, whoever goes up or down, Dole draws in \$1000 and ships every dollar of it to San Francisco banks."

"Everyone there knows that the Republic has only a few months more of life. The people don't think of paying taxes and the Government cannot force payment because no one would buy the land. They have given it up entirely."

"The whole thing, of course, was a scheme to advance the interests of those engaged in the sugar trade, and they have discovered their mistake. Today they are split and a majority of the wealthy favor the Princess. Even Claus Spreckels advocates the establishment of the Princess. Business at present is dead."

"How will the establishment of a protectorate help matters?"

"Well, people will pay their taxes and the Government will brace up immediately."

"London, October 8.—It is reported that the visit of the Princess Kaiulani to England has some political meaning, and that ren-wed efforts are being made to secure the interest of Great Britain in her cause. In addition to Mr. Cleghorn, her father, Colonel Macfarlane and several other of her adherents are here, including Theo. H. Davies, the Princess' guardian, and Major and Mrs. Wodehouse.

Mr. Cleghorn called at the Foreign Office yesterday with a letter of introduction from the British Minister at Honolulu, and he had another conference there today.

THE JAPANESE OBJECT.

Are They Discriminated Against by This Government.

STATE PAPERS SENT TO JAPAN.

Politics Not the Cause of Trouble—The Labor Problem Discussed—Claim Treaty Has Been Violated—Will Probably Ask for Its Enforcement.

From all appearances the Japanese of Honolulu are declaring themselves. For days, ever since the arrival of the Chins, with two passengers from Yokohama and neither freight or mail, the merchants—large, small and intermediate—have been in a state of ferment because they believed them selves discriminated against. If the steamer had arrived without the two passengers there would have been no complaints and no unusual anxiety or cause for dissatisfaction among the members of the colony. Directly the



K. FURUYA, SECRETARY COMMERCIAL UNION.

steamer left a report was circulated that the Hawaiian Government had notified Minister Iwin at Tokio, not to take passengers, freight or mail on the China for this port. And here was the rub. The rumor spread and the excitement grew more intense until it was ascertained that no such instructions were sent Mr. Irwin. But the ball had been sent rolling, and it was a difficult matter to eradicate the opinion from the minds of some of the prominent Japanese that they were being unfairly dealt with.

It is well known that about forty of the merchants have an organization, the Japanese Commercial Union, and it is conjectured, by those of the white people here who were at all interested in the matter, that whatever important steps are taken by the Japanese here must be through that organization.

This idea is repudiated by Mr. Furuya, the secretary of the Union. In speaking of the matter last night he denounced the recent meetings as unworthy of consideration. "Our people," he said, "have been exercised over the matter because we believe it to be additional evidence of what we had already satisfied ourselves upon as to the attitude of the Government toward the Japanese."

Do you think, Mr. Furuya, that the officials of the Government are not friendly to your people?

"Think it? We know it. The Government has violated, and continues to violate, the labor treaty which the Hawaiian Government entered into with Japan. It's a party to an agreement knowingly breaks it if there is evidence of dissatisfaction and this leads to difficulty."

In answer to the question as to how the treaty had been violated Mr. Furuya said:

"You must be aware that in regards to labor, Japan, by this treaty, was to have the preference. You are also aware that a majority of the laborers brought here during the past eighteen months, or longer, have not been from Japan—the Chinese have predominated. This was objected to by our representative but apparently without success. At the last meeting of the Planters' Labor and Supply Company the labor question was a special subject under discussion, and at that meeting there was a communication presented from the Government to the effect that it was its wish that only seventy-five per cent of the labor in the islands should be Orientals, the balance must come from Portugal. That is what we consider discrimination. We are satisfied, too, from what we have heard that the Government and the white people generally are opposed to the Japanese, presumably for political reasons on one side and because of our progressiveness and desire to advance on the other. We do not meddle in politics because our affairs do not concern us; if you have difficulties there are enough white people here to settle them without the assistance of the Orientals. Japanese politicians remain at home and they never meddle in the affairs of other nations."

"Granting all that you say is correct, Mr. Furuya, what action do you propose to take?"

"From what we have learned we deduce that, as I stated a little while ago, the Government intends putting a barrier against further Japanese immigration because the officials fear it will affect the cause of annexation. We have made this the basis of a complaint which we have prepared and transmitted to our government. If the Home Secretary is not satisfied with it, if he does not consider it of sufficient moment to communicate with the authorities here, then we intend to bring more direct and explicit

charges as to the intention of the Hawaiian Government."

In your various organizations here is politics often a subject of discussion among the members?"

"Never, and I want to emphasize that fully. Our clubs—and we have three of them—are for social intercourse and for mutual advancement of the members. The Japanese Commercial Union, which is the leading organization, has more of a business than a social character. Its officers are: S. Ozaki, president; M. Chiya, treasurer; B. Shimizu, advisor, and myself secretary. Besides these there are two directors, Messrs. Sekano and Kojimi. The Union is in a prosperous condition, and there is no danger of these meetings that are being held creating any discord."

"At a recent meeting of the Union one of the wealthy members introduced a resolution to the effect that the management of the association should be in the hands of the men who contributed the most money, but it was promptly voted down. The Union has no official organ, while both the Yemoto and Henod clubs have. We, of the Union, feel that our feelings and opinions should be brought to the notice of the white element in the community, because it is that class that does not understand us. The Japanese papers are not read by the white people and consequently our opinions when expressed in the columns of our Japanese papers are unknown to the white element. You may say that we are not after political rights, because your constitution does not provide for them to the Orientals. We simply ask that we be not discriminated against."

FOOTBALL.

Punahoa Will Have a Team—First Game on Thanksgiving Day.

Foot-ball enthusiasts of the city are rejoicing over the fact that the Punahoa players of their favorite game have sent informal notice to the president of the H. A. A. C. that he instruct his men to prepare themselves for a series of football games, as they had come to the conclusion to buck against them. The Punahoa boys have always been known to have full possession of all the physical power necessary to the proper playing of football. The same can be said of the H. A. A. C. boys. This brings things to a point where people may expect to see a most beautiful contest. There'll be fun and plenty of it when the gridiron is dotted with the wily players of each eleven, and when the tin horns are tooting to the hoarse accompaniment of male voices, together with the faint shrieks of the fair sex.

The first game will probably be played on Thanksgiving Day, just as the early-headed chrysanthemums come into full bloom. The teams will begin practice immediately, neither one seeing fit to allow the other to outdo them. The boys need no extra encouragement, as Honolulu is decidedly a pigskin city.

DEATHS IN THE ARCTIC.

The Whaler Triton Crushed in the Ice.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1.—The steamer Lakme arrived from the Arctic Ocean yesterday morning, bringing news of death and disaster among the whaling fleet. The catch for the season was almost an absolute failure, only twenty-three whales having been taken. The bark Triton was caught in the ice and, although she escaped being crushed, she sprung a leak and was rendered unseaworthy. There were fourteen deaths in the little fleet which was frozen in near the mouth of the Mackenzie river, and when the Lakme left Herschel Island nine runaway sailors were missing.

The catch of the fleet was as follows: Steamer Beluga, 5; Newport, 2; Fearless, 3; William Baylies, 1; Mary D. Hume, 1; Navasota, 2; Alexander, 1; Belvedere, 1; Narwhal, 2; bark Triton, 1; Horatio, 1; Wanderer, 1; schooner Rassario, 2.

An Opium Find.

Captain Allen Wright and others of the police patrol arrested Walley Davis, W. Summer Ellis, W. E. Lee, Bailey, Bob Purdy, Kauai and Ma Lihhi yesterday morning for having opium in possession. The party were in a whaleboat which the police took into their heads to search. Twenty-eight tins of opium was the result. The men had headed for Summer Island, where it is supposed they intended to deposit the dope. The story as told by Davis, that the opium came from the Olympia, was discredited. Davis and Ellis are out on \$250 bail each. In a conversation with a friend Sumner disclaimed all knowledge of the matter, and expressed surprise at his arrest.

Land Commission Meets.

The Land Commission appointed under the new Land Act met yesterday afternoon to discuss plans for carrying the provisions of the law into effect. The principal work of the meeting was the consideration of the legal forms required. Several applications for appointments in the various districts were taken under advisement, but no definite action was reached. The commission will now push the preliminary work with all possible dispatch. Surveys will soon be made and the Government lands placed at the disposal of the small farmer.

Perkins' Windmill.

E. O. Hall & Son have lately secured the sole agency for the celebrated Perkins windmill and Gould's pumps. Those mills and pumps are being adopted by farmers all over the United States for their simplicity of action and great durability. The mills are made in various sizes and have steel towers. The wheels are in two styles wood and steel, the former is made in sizes from ten to eighteen feet in diameter.

The Hobron Drug Co. handles the celebrated Bartlett baby food and Sequah's famous remedies for rheumatism.

"This evergreen, which adorns

IMPRESSIVE SERVICES.

Funeral Services of Samuel Louisson Yesterday.

MASONS AND KNIGHTS IN SORROW.

The Largest Private Funeral in Years. Elegant Floral Display—Masonic Temple Crowded with Friends. Solemn Anthems by a Quartette.

[From Monday's Daily.]

One of the largest funerals of a private individual seen here in many years was that of Samuel Louisson yesterday afternoon. The banquet hall in the Masonic Temple was announced to be open at half-past 2, but long before that hour the neighborhood of Alakea and Hotel streets was well crowded with friends of the deceased, and when the services were opened by John H. Soper, Master of the Lodge, there was not room enough for the people who wanted to pay their respects. The floral offerings were numerous and beautiful, sixteen of them being set pieces, one of which was a large white square and compass with the letter G in the center woven in immortelles. This was the gift of the lodge, and was made by Mrs. John Angus; other pieces were designed by W. Seaborn Luce, and were sent by friends. There were also bouquets and cut flowers strewed around the casket. Just before the doors were opened to the friends the collection was photographed with the remains.

During the impressive service there were few people present whose eyes were not dimmed with tears. In all the vast crowd there was not one whose thoughts were not, for a time at least, upon the venerable father and mother who were absent in California—not one but who in their hearts tendered their sympathies to them.

At half-past two, John H. Soper, Master of the Lodge, advanced to the casket and began the responsive service after which there was an anthem in which C. P. Laukes, H. F. Wichman, Miss Kate McGraw and Mrs. W. A. Kinney, assisted by Wray Taylor at the organ, took part. Following the anthem the Master recorded the name and age of the deceased upon the sacred scroll and the grand honors were given and the following prayer offered:

"Most glorious God! Author of all good, and Giver of all mercy! Pour down Thy blessing upon us, we beseech Thee, and strengthen our engagements with the ties of sincere affection! Endow us with fortitude and resignation in this our dark hour of sorrow, and grant that this affliction dispensation from Thy hands may be sanctified in its results upon the hearts of those who now meet here to mourn! May the present instance of mortality remind us of our approaching fate and draw our attention toward Thee, the only refuge in time of need; so that when the awful moment shall arrive at which we, too, must quit this transitory scene, the enveloping prospect of Thy mercy may dispel the gloom of death; and, after our departure hence in peace and in Thy favor, we may be received into Thy everlasting kingdom, to enjoy a just reward of a virtuous and well-spent life! Amen."

The choir then rendered another anthem and the friends were permitted to view the body, the flowers were removed to carriages and the casket, borne by F. A. Schaefer, H. J. Nolte, Col. W. F. Allen, John S. Walker, Dr. M. E. Grossman, J. Walter Jones (Masons), A. E. Murphy and E. Tows (Knights of Pythias) was taken to the hearse and the procession formed. The Knights of Pythias acting as escort preceded the Masonic Lodge and headed the line. The procession marched to Nuuanu Cemetery, and on arrival at the grave the members of the lodge formed a circle, the chaplain and officers of the lodge standing at the head of the grave and the mourners at the foot. The service was then resumed by the Master, who said, in substance:

"Once more, my brethren, we have assembled to perform the last solemn duties to the dead. The mournful noise which betoken the departure of a spirit from its earthly tabernacle have again alarmed our outer door, and another has been taken to swell the numbers in that unknown land whither our fathers have gone before us. The Almighty flat has gone forth, 'Dust thou art, and unto dust thou shalt return,' and that we are all subjects to that dread decree, the solemn cause of our present meeting, the daily observation of our lives, and the mournful mounds which indicate this population of the dead, furnish evidence not to be forgotten. With becoming grace let us supplicate the Divine Grace to insure the favor of that Eternal Being whose goodness and power know no bounds, that on the arrival of the momentous hour when the fading taper of human life shall finally glimmer in the socket of existence, our faith may remove the dark shroud, draw aside the subtle curtains of the tomb, and bid hope sustain and cheer the departing spirit. We consign him to the grave—to the long sleep of death; and so profound will be that sleep that even the giant tread of the earthquake shall not disturb it. There will he slumber until the archangel's trumpet shall usher in that eventful morn, when, by our Supreme Grand Master's word, he will be raised to that blessed Lodge which no time shall close, and which, to those worthy of admission, will remain open during the boundless ages of eternity."

The removal of the apron and the lowering of the casket into the grave was singularly impressive, as was that part of the service in alluding to the sprig of Acacia which each Mason dropped into the grave. The Master said:

The Hobron Drug Co. handles the celebrated Bartlett baby food and Sequah's famous remedies for rheumatism.

"This evergreen, which adorns

us that, though like our brother, whose remains now lie before us, we too shall soon be clothed in the habiliments of death, and be deposited in the silent tomb!" etc.

At the close of these remarks Rev. A. Mackintosh, chaplain of the Lodge, offered a prayer. The closing services were delivered by Andrew Brown, Past Master of the Lodge and a warm personal friend of the deceased; it was one of the beautiful portions of the masonic burial service. "Soft and safe to thee, my brother, be this earthly bed! Bright and glorious be thy rising from it! Fragrant be the cassia sprig that here shall flourish! May the earliest buds of spring uphold their beauties o'er this their resting-place, and here may the sweetness of the summer's last rose linger longest! So, in the bright morning of the world's resurrection, thy mortal frame, now laid in the dust by the chilling blast of Death, shall spring again into newness of life, and expand, in immortal beauty, in realms beyond the skies. Until then dear brother, until then, farewell!"

Both Colonel Soper and Mr. Brown were visibly affected during the services, for, besides burying a brother Mason, they were performing the last sad rites to a warm friend.

KUISILOFF SAFE IN PORT.

Captain Lands His Family in Manila.

A wonderful little schooner named the Kuisiloff put in an appearance at Manila on the 16th of June, says the China Mail, having come from Honolulu to Marianas and thence to Manila. From the story of her captain (Frederick Vehling, a German by birth but a naturalized American), it would appear that the voyage was a most eventful one. The dimensions of the little craft are 45 feet in length, 9 feet beam and 4 feet depth of hold; displacement, 15 tons. The crew of the schooner is composed of the captain, his wife and five children (two daughters and three sons), the eldest of whom is scarcely 11 years of age and the youngest 4 years. All hands assisted in the management of the vessel, and, as their father asserts, every one of them is a good sailor!

Honolulu people will recall the time when this little craft left this port, early in the year, on her long voyage, and it will certainly gratify them to know that she safely reached the end.

"Passed Over the Range."

William Dean, an old kamaaina, passed away at the house of Fred Philp, Sea View, Saturday night. The funeral took place from the undertaking establishment of C. E. Williams & Son shortly after noon. Dean was a wagon builder by trade and while in the city he superintended the work on several buildings. He was possessed of considerable means and, it is said, died intestate.

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by the Inspector—No Insurance Taken Until Reported On.

Ever since the fire at the Opera House there has been a feeling of uncertainty about some of the buildings in Honolulu which had been wired for electric lighting; not that it had been decided that the fire there was the result of defective wiring, but such a rumor was floating around and people have been timid about electric lights ever since.

The scare was communicated to the agents of the various insurance companies here, as one of them immediately set to work to have an inspector of buildings appointed, someone whose duty it would be to pass upon the wiring of buildings, whether the work is done by the Electric Light Company or private individuals. After some time the Board of Underwriters appointed a committee and the following suggestions were made to the Board:

We recommend that a known electrician resident in Honolulu be appointed Electrical Inspector by and for the Board, and as an officer of the Board to serve for one year, and year by year, subject to the election of the Board. We recommend for such appointment, Williard L. Warriner.

That the rules to be followed by such Electric Inspector shall be those of the National Code of Rules for installation of wiring and apparatus, as recommended by the Underwriters International Electrical Association and adopted by the Pacific Insurance Union and the Honolulu Board of Underwriters. That, to facilitate the inspection and for record with the secretary of the Honolulu Board of Underwriters, the Electrical Inspector shall fill up a form, which form after consultation shall cover all matters pertaining to the building and the arrangement of the wires. All that is essential in the premises was embodied in the paper and with the assistance of Mr. Warriner it was made complete.

The committee recommend that when a policy falls due, insured in a company having a representative here the inspector shall be requested by the secretary of the Board of Underwriters to make an examination of the premises and report upon the condition to the secretary and report to the applying agent, as well all other members of the Board provided the report of the inspector warrants it, that the electrical system in the building examined and is acceptable or otherwise as the case may be.

The payment for all electrical inspection as proposed in this report, be made by the secretary to the inspector on the latter's filing his report in each instance of inspection and that such amounts be charged as an expense of the Board to be ultimately met by the periodical assessments levied on the members of the Board. It was intended originally that a portion of the expense should be met by the assured, but it was decided that it was best that the Board bear it all rather than cause dissatisfaction among the policy holders. The matter of payment of this expense was left for discussion before the full Board.

The committee's report was adopted by the Board and Mr. Warriner appointed.

DR. COOK DIDN'T KNOW.

He Writes to Mr. Bishop Concerning July 4th Affair.

MR. EDITOR.—The following extracts from a letter of Joseph Cook, L.L.D., the eminent lecturer, will explain themselves:

MELBOURNE, Sept. 25, 1895.
The Rev. Sereno Bishop, Honolulu, H. I.

Dear Sir: I thank you cordially for your article in The Independent of August 15th, which reached me only a few days ago.

It never entered my thoughts until I read the statement last week in your article that references to Hawaiian politics were excluded from your celebration by agreement between the committee in charge and the chairman. The committee never told me this—no one else did so. I was in California when the agreement which you mention was made.

I owe much to the generosity and sagacity of His Honor the Chief Jus-

tie, and should be sorry to have him blamed at all in this affair. He had discussed Hawaiian matters freely with me, but was in no way responsible for a syllable of my speech. Certain suggestions which he quoted days before from various quarters as to what it might and might not be proper to say, I had treated rather humorously, by asking if some one would write out a safe speech for me to memorize and deliver, and he had joined with me in appreciation of the absurdity of trying to wear a straight-waistcoat on July 4th, when defending, as I intended to do, in their application to the Republic, the principles of the American Declaration of Independence, which was to be read from the platform.

With high respects,
Yours faithfully,
JOSEPH COOK.

Dr. Cook also states that he was at the time wholly ignorant of the State home the American Minister, or of his official record in Honolulu. Knowing those now, he wonders that his interruption was not even more emphatic. Dr. Cook's ignorance of the attendant circumstances of the occasion, as above avowed, would seem to exculpate him from the censure bestowed upon him at the time.—S. E. B.

POLICE COURT.

The case of F. H. Mendenhall, the young gentleman who came from San Francisco on the last Australia expecting to "do the pretty" on the money of others, came up for trial in the police court yesterday morning. While Mendenhall stood listening to the charges preferred against him, he moved about uneasily with his eyes cast upon the ground. The defendant pleaded guilty and the case proceeded.

John Buckley, the only witness, testified as to the bogus check handed him by Mendenhall. On October 8th he gave him a check on Spreckels & Co., bankers, to the amount of \$20. To all appearances it was perfectly genuine. Buckley said he knew the young man had recently arrived from the Coast and supposed he had money. He was mistaken in this, however. On the morning of October 9th Mendenhall called and handed him \$10, saying he would pay the other \$10 in the afternoon; told him not to present the check for payment. The afternoon arrived and no Mendenhall appeared.

On being asked if he had anything to say for himself Mendenhall replied to the question of the judge: "Your Honor, I leave my case with the Court. I am a stranger in a strange land and am placed in very unfortunate circumstances. I have nothing more to say."

Judge Perry decided that the case was one of gross cheat in the first degree and not within the jurisdiction of the District Court. Mendenhall was committed to the Circuit Court.

The Aermotor.

The Hawaiian Hardware Company call attention in another column to the superiority of the aermotor over all other makes of windmills. A point claimed by the makers of the aermotor is that every contrivance, every invention that is applicable to windmills and which will improve any part of the machinery has been adopted by them. The theory regarding graphite bearings was exploded long ago, its practicability has never been demonstrated. If the graphite box could be used for such purposes, railway companies would have adopted it long ago.

The aermotor has been in use in the islands for more than five years and is a success. There are more of them in operation than any other make; its superiority has been proven many times.

THE BEST TREATMENT FOR CHOLERA.

When promptly and properly treated a recovery is almost certain. This was fully demonstrated during the prevalence of Cholera in New York in 1866. Go to bed as soon as the first symptoms appear, remain as quiet as possible, and take Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy in double doses until the pain ceases, and then after each operation of the bowels more than natural. Send for a physician, but take this remedy in this way until he arrives. The remedy should be kept at hand ready for instant use. It should be taken within five minutes after the first symptoms appear. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy is the most successful medicine that has yet been produced, not only for the milder forms of bowel complaint, but for the most virulent forms of Asiatic Cholera.

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Mules - 36 - Mules
FOR SALE.

Parties desiring Mules will make money buying of me, as I raise all my stock in California and can sell cheaper than those who buy to sell. My Mules are from 4 to 6 years old, and weigh from 1000 to 1250 pounds. Call or address

R. T. McCULLOUGH,
Arlington Hotel.

CHANGE IN CABINET.

Minister Hatch Consents to Go to Washington.

JUDGE COOPER MAY BE CALLED.

To Fill Position of Minister of Foreign Affairs—Minister Castle to Return in December—Possibilities in Event of Judge Cooper's Appointment.

"I have given the Executive to understand that I am ready to go to Washington when the time comes." This is Minister Hatch's reply to the report that he will be appointed Minister to Washington to succeed Minister Castle, whose resignation will probably be received some time next month.

Since the return of ex-Minister Thurston, Mr. Hatch has been looked upon as a prominent candidate for the position. Particularly was this true when W. R. Castle accepted the appointment to Washington on condition that he should be relieved the latter part of the year.

Mr. Hatch will leave for the Coast on the Australia of November 20th or the Coptic of November 28th, arranging his departure if possible so as to meet Minister Castle in Washington. If this plan is carried out, he will be in Washington early in the coming session of Congress, when it is generally supposed that the matter of annexation will demand considerable attention.

As to Mr. Hatch's successor in the Cabinet the name of Judge H. E. Cooper has been brought into prominence. Ex-Minister Thurston has also been named, but he has been active in politics for some ten years past and having returned to his law practice is strongly inclined to continue in his capacity as a private citizen. The selection of Judge Cooper is, in the words of one who ought to know a "highly probable probability." Judge Cooper was born in Indiana but spent the greater part of his younger days in the city of Boston. He came to this country in June of 1890 from Southern California. He was a prominent and active worker in the stirring days of 1893; was a member of the committee of safety and was among the first to enter the Government building at the time of the overthrow of the monarchy. Later in the year he was appointed judge of the Circuit Court, which position he now holds. While the position now held by Judge Cooper is very much to his liking, it is generally believed that he will accept the call to the cabinet if such action appears to be the duty of the hour.

In event of his becoming Minister of Foreign Affairs the names of A. G. M. Robertson, Cecil Brown and J. Alfred Magoon have been suggested as among the probable candidates for his position on the bench.

The electric lights at Kawaiahae church were turned on for the first time Saturday night. The trial was an immense success and Kawaiahae can well boast of one of the best lighted interiors in the city.

Save Baby's Life.

Improper feeding kills more babies than all the contagious diseases. Improper food sets the digestion all awry. Puts the whole system in disorder.

A perfect infant food should contain VITALIZING and BRAIN producing material combined with pure nutriment thoroughly digestible.

Bartlet's Food

is a complete and entire diet for babies. They like it and thrive on it. Doctors recommend it.

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ITCHING SKIN DISEASES Instantly Relieved by CUTICURA

A warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA, the great skin cure, will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, economical, and permanent cure of the most distressing of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, and crusted skin and scalp diseases, after physicians, hospitals, and all other methods fail. CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS, and its cures of torturing, disfiguring, humiliating humors are the most wonderful ever recorded in this or any age.

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Women and Women Only for annoying irritations, chafings, and excoriations of the skin and mucous membrane, or too free or offensive perspiration, it has proved most grateful and comforting. Like all others of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, the CUTICURA SOAP appeals to the refined and cultivated everywhere, and is beyond all comparison the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world.

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A Full Assortment.

Silesias, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Moleskins, Meltons, Serge, Kammingas, etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers,

Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves,

Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas,

Rugs and Carpets,

Ribbons, Laces and Embroidery,

Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Rechstein & Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, etc., etc.

American and European Groceries,

Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters,

Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda,

Sugar, Rice and Cabbages,

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine,

Wrapping Paper, Burlaps,

Filter-press Cloth,

Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks,

Lubricating Grease, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron, best and 2d best; Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails, 18 and 20; Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks.

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Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour,

Salmon, Corned Beef, etc.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY. — OCTOBER 22, 1895.

MINISTER KURINO, the Japanese representative at Washington, said in a recent interview concerning Japan and Hawaii, "I do not think that there is any more immigration now, but the new Government is living up to the treaty and Japan has nothing to complain of." Might it not be well for our Japanese residents to proclaim this fact in public meeting.

THOUGH it is stated that Japan is putting forth its best efforts to keep Russia at arms' lengths, her Corean residents are putting themselves in a position to bring Russia to the front on short notice. The reports of the murder of the Queen of Corea seem to leave no question of the prominent part taken in the affair by Japanese residents. If this is the turn which Japanese aggression is to take, it is only a matter of a few months before Japan will find herself in an unenviable position.

JAPAN'S indemnity fund that is soon to be received from China, with interest added, will amount to 309,750,000 yen in Japanese silver. Count Matsugata is said to propose disposing of the indemnity as follows: 55,000,000 yen for the redemption of war loans; 50,000,000 yen for army extension; 130,000,000 yen for the extension of the navy; 5,000,000 yen for the establishment of a steel foundry and a working fund for the same; 50,000,000 yen as a reserve fund to be placed in the national treasury, and 10,000,000 yen for the establishment of an agricultural bank.

THE suggestion that President Cleveland will boom the Cuban annexation question in order to throw Hawaii into the shade is by no means an improbable possibility. From the cuts which the Administration is receiving from various Democratic State conventions, it must appear to the most thick-skinned politician that something must be done to save the present officials from general condemnation. To turn back on the Hawaiian policy at this time would be a most bitter pill to swallow, consequently the Cuban affair comes in the nick of time. The forecasting of such a move, rather than discourage Hawaiian annexationists, should lead them to redouble their efforts.

THAT municipal governments as well as national governments are prone to let sanitary affairs run themselves, until all at once they are brought face to face with the results of indifference and sometimes positive neglect, was brought out at a recent meeting of the American Public Health Association held in Denver, Colo. In a paper read by Dr. Hartzell it was stated that 216,000 tons of garbage and 4000 dead animals afflicted with tuberculosis, glanders, etc., had been thrown into the Mississippi river in one year by four cities. Other instances were noted of cities dumping hundreds of tons of garbage in districts from which large water supplies were drawn. This condition is by no means the result of studied action to pollute the water of other sections, but simply from the fact that the "average politician is not a sanitarian." The people don't think of the matter till their attention is called to it by the launching of an epidemic in their midst. Hundreds of cities and towns in the United States suffer from an epidemic of typhoid fever every summer, and trust to nothing but approaching cold weather to wipe it out. The experience is repeated the world over and will probably continue till the common people have been educated to the fact that purity in caring for personal surroundings is quite as much an element of sound development as purity in politics.

THE JAPANESE COMPLAINT.

A complaint by the Japanese citizens to their government that their people are being discriminated against by our foreign merchants and the Hawaiian Government will undoubtedly bring to light the exact status of affairs through the proper channels and put an end to suppositions and wild rumors; and it also ought to bring about an understanding that will result favorably to both the interested parties. We anticipate the outcome will be that the Japanese will find that any opposition they may have received from the white merchants has been merely the results of active competition which bring about conditions to which every nationality is subject and must expect to meet in entering a field in which the easy roads to wealth are already pretty well taken up. There are certain matters on which the people of every community must decide for themselves as to what is best for its future strength and prosperity. If by the final decision it appears to the people giving allegiance to another country that they are being maltreated, it is their misfortune but not necessarily the fault of the country or community in which they have residence.

In the matter of immigration, we see no reason why the Japanese should feel injured that people of other nationalities are brought into the country. Whether plantation managers employ Asiatic labor, European labor or American labor is a matter for them to decide, and we know of no law that compels them to look to any particular source of supply. If as some of the Japanese seem to feel, the Hawaiian treaty with Japan gives them a first lien on the labor market, it is time we found out the truth, and if necessary, that the treaty should be modified. The Japanese will have to produce more evidence than has thus far been brought forward to show that they have not been allowed all the rights and liberties for which their residence or that of any other nationality in the country calls. Furthermore it should be borne in mind by the people of every race and color that the first allegiance of this country is due the United States. So long as the present reciprocal relations with that country exist this fact must be taken into consideration in the discussion of all public matters. It is the United States that has made the country what it is today and it is on closer union with American principles and American institutions that our future prosperity depends.

THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Even to the most casual reader the last annual report of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association presents clearly the valuable work done by the Board during the last year. It shows that while secular civilization is educating the many alien races on these islands, that Christian civilization is not far behindhand in its work, and is rapidly extending its influence among all classes of people. The address of Chief Justice Judd before the Association contains a valuable summary of the names of those who composed the missionary "reinforcements" and the date of their arrivals. How history will deal with the labor of these men, this is not the time to discuss. But serious and broad minded men of all sects will unreservedly approve of the eloquent words of the late President Garfield, who stated on the floor of Congress during the debate on the reciprocity treaty, that "the people of America had done a noble work when they undertook to plant on those distant islands the Christian institutions of the great Republic."

THE statement of Dr. Cook will call for various explanations of various rumors that have been afloat since his departure. The situation as pictured by him is entirely different from that which has been generally accepted.

COLLECTOR GENERAL'S REPORT.

The exhaustive report of the Collector-General of Customs for the year ending December 31, 1894, presents interesting, and, indeed, startling figures regarding the trade of these islands. It may be said, generally, that no country exhibits such general prosperity, and nearly all countries, not excepting Great Britain, fall below it in apparent prosperity.

The total imports of goods amount to \$5,104,481.43, while the exports amount to \$9,140,794.56, leaving a "balance of trade" in our favor of \$4,036,313.13. What becomes of this vast, for us, balance of trade? It does not come to us in coin, for our imports of coin amounted to only \$608,000. Who gets it? All our machinery, provisions, dry goods, and other articles of consumption are paid for, and there is this balance left over. It amounts to 5 per cent. on \$80,000,000, or 10 per cent. on \$40,000,000. Some of it is paid out to the holders of private and public securities. Some of it is invested by those to whom it is credited, in foreign securities. What becomes of it?

It may be claimed that this was the national profit of the year 1894. But a mere balance of trade is not the exact profit. There would be profit here if we had no trade, if we only traded among ourselves. There were great "profits" in Japan when that country was barricaded against foreign commerce.

Taking the total inhabitants of the islands at 100,000, which is above the correct number, it appears that the imports amount to \$50 per head. If the people of the United States were to import at the same rate, the value of the imports would reach annually the sum of \$3,250,000,000, while as a matter of fact in 1894 they only reached \$654,944,622. If the people of the United States were to export at the same rate as the Hawaiian people export, which is \$91 per head, the total foreign exports of the United States would reach \$5,915,000,000. Such figures would be startling. The actual exports of the United States for the year 1894 were valued at \$869,204,937, or about \$13 per head of the population. The people of these islands have, therefore, an apparent balance of over \$4,000,000, appearing in the "balance of trade," which is a balance greater in proportion than that which any mercantile nation of the world has. This must be reduced, however, by various payments made to the foreign account, but of which we can find no official returns, important as they are.

The par value of the stock of our sugar companies is \$27,964,290. This with the value of the unincorporated cane planting companies, may amount to \$30,000,000. An average dividend of 6 per cent. on the entire amount, less the \$10,000,000 of stock of the Hawaiian Commercial Company, would require \$1,200,000. There still remains, if these dividends were sent abroad a credit to the islands of \$2,836,000. Out of this, freight, insurance and money remitted to other countries must be deducted. Much of the money remitted to China and Japan by the merchants and laborers is remitted by drafts on this balance, but we can find no record of it. Probably a sum approaching half a million is annually expended by our people in traveling.

The figures show a strong tendency to send money out of the country, which does not look well for our own prosperity. If the islands are to become simply a source of revenue to absentees, they are indeed on the downward grade, and it would finally involve commercial and moral decadence. A close study of the financial situation as revealed by the valuable report of the Collector-General will indicate the drift of things here.

Hawaii is getting rid of the cholera, Cuba is getting rid of the Spanish, we are breaking down the monopoly, and all is going well — S. F. Cull.

Yes, the goose seems to be hanging pretty high all round, notwithstanding the calamity howlers.

WHENCE THEIR INSPIRATION?

This is a phase of the recent meetings of Japanese residents, in which the labored attempt of the speakers to arouse among their hearers a distrust of the Government has been quite marked, that make these meetings worthy of study from numerous points of view. We remark their labored attempts because the principal grievance was the effort to hold the Government responsible for the failure of the China to bring a mail from Japan. None know better than the leaders among these Japanese clubs that the Hawaiian Minister at Japan had no sort of control over the mail or over the movements of the steamships of the great trans-Pacific lines. It was announced in advance from San Francisco that the Pacific Mail Company intended to take special precaution to avoid a quarantine of the China. It was not expected here, however, that the precautions would go to the extent of declining to bring the mail to Honolulu. Having made inquiry we can say positively that neither the Hawaiian Government nor any of its agents were in any way responsible for the omission to bring this mail. This statement is superfluous doubtless to all save the presumably indignant Japanese friends. But at the same time we give the Japanese residents too much credit to believe that this little matter of mails is the foundation, the alpha and omega of all their woes.

The significant feature of the whole business is that, having collected the audiences on the above pretext, a general denunciation of the Hawaiian Government became the principal feature of the evening. Charges were freely made of discrimination against the Japanese, and that the Hawaiian Government is constantly violating its treaty obligations with Japan by allowing Chinese immigration to the islands. The latter charge deserves a moment's investigation. The labor convention between Japan and Hawaii contains not one word concerning Chinese. The convention was made in 1886; its term was for five years; and it is now subject to termination by either party on six months notice. While the convention was under consideration, a period of twelve to eighteen months, Mr. Gibson assured the Japanese Government that if the convention were signed, Chinese immigration should be limited, not stopped. The limit was to keep the Chinese, as near as might be, at the number then in the country, and the estimate was given that 250 each quarter would accomplish this. The ink was hardly dry on Mr. Gibson's paper when a steamer load of Chinese arrived at this port. The Japanese Government called attention to the fact that the number per quarter had been exceeded. To this it was replied that the aggregate number for the year was not exceeded and it could make no difference to the Japanese Government that the quota for several quarters was brought at one time.

The explanation was apparently satisfactory and there the matter rested, until it was recently dug up by Mr. Fujii. It will be time enough for to talk about "bad faith" when the Chinese population here is brought back to what it was in 1884. There is leeway of some 4000 yet before the Japanese have the least shadow of a reason to point to treaties and attempt to hold up the Hawaiian Government.

But mark you, why is this labor question so interesting to the Japanese merchants and shopkeepers of Honolulu? Why should they undertake to dictate to planters what labor should be employed? And why should they claim that bringing in Portuguese is a violation of their treaty rights? To what does all this lead? We ask again, from whence do they get their inspiration? Herein lies food for thought.

THE final consent of Minister Hatch to fill the diplomatic office at Washington, which will soon become vacant in consequence of the return of Minister Castle, will be received with hearty approval

by the supporters of the Republic. The same may be said of the probable appointment of Judge Cooper to the highest position in the Cabinet. Mr. Hatch's record in the Foreign Office has proved him to be peculiarly fitted for the duties which he is to assume. The only fear of the community has been that he might remain firm in his refusal to accept the position when the resignation of Minister Castle was received. While ex-Minister Thurston might be considered the logical candidate to succeed Mr. Hatch his intention to remain in private practice practically takes him from the list. The selection of Judge Cooper will undoubtedly meet with universal approval. Although Mr. Cooper would be entering upon an untried field of action, his political record has been such as to commend him most favorably for the position. He is broad-minded, careful in administration, thoroughly in sympathy with the principles on which this Government is founded, and furthermore intensely loyal to the institutions of this country and the maintenance of its dignity in the world of nations.

THE Fort-street Tower attempts to fasten on the "Tiser" the opinions of an employee of this paper who has no connection whatever with its editorial management. It is still an open question whether the writer for the Tower was suffering under the influence of a nightmare or actually was in his right mind and from a newspaper standpoint really thought he had something. Respect for a member of the fraternity inclines us to accept the first solution. Supposing we were attacked with the same disease we might try to hold our esteemed, etc., responsible for the late insurrection because the grandmother of a boy who caught shrimps in Pearl Harbor, when his sister was having the measles, told a young man who held a mortgage on a bicycle, owned by another young man who distributes the daily issue of our esteemed, etc., that she had seen that young man in conversation with a political prisoner, who had been recently released from jail, and, therefore, our esteemed, etc., must be guilty of treason. We have warned the office cat that if she strays away into the yard of a person suspected of loyalty, it will instantly provoke a savage attack on our patriotism.

JULIEN D. HAYNE's verbal perambulations on the Hawaiian Republic are just what might be expected. All he omits is his usual clattering of the missionary tin pan. Doubtless he left that in Honolulu to be used in the October issue of his magazine. The San Francisco Chronicle sizes up the gentleman and his remarks in the following style:

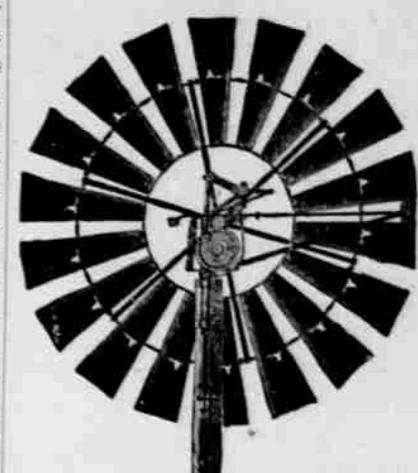
Julien D. Hayne is a type of the foreign adventurer to whose ill offices the American press the Hawaiian Republic owes a great deal of annoyance. Mr. Hayne went to the Islands two years ago and announced that he was the author of the "Isle of Champagne." It did not take long for one of the Government newspapers to show that he was mistaken, and when to this "indignity" was added the mild restraint which the authorities of Hawaii put upon the abounding debtor, Mr. Hayne became a violent monarchist. In his opinion, a country that would not let him strut in borrowed literary plumage and incidentally jump his board bill was doomed to the demolition how-wows. He is now in Chicago telling the newspapers that the Hawaiian Republic is bankrupt; that the people don't think of paying taxes, and that Lord Thurston and nearly all the other Republican leaders are in favor of Kaiulani for queen. As a matter of fact, Hawaiian bonds are selling at par; a large proportion of taxes are collected in Hawaii as is the case in any American State, and Mr. Thurston has given no sign of any change in his political opinions. In a word, there is no more truth in Mr. Hayne's statements about the Isles of Hawaii than there was about the "Isles of Champagne."

At the exercises to be held at the High School November 1st, a dedicatory hymn composed by Prof. Phillip H. Dodge will be rendered by the school. Mrs. B. F. Dillingham will also read a poem written for the occasion.

With two little children subject to croup we do not rest easy without a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house, for the most severe attack quickly succumb to a few doses of it.—Morrison (Colo.) Bud. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by all dealers BENSON, SMITH & CO., agents for H. L.

Timely Topics

THE

AERMOTOR
AND
Steel Tower.

To those who are curious to know of the merits and origin of the Aermotor and how in the fourth year of its existence it came to turn out many times as many wind mills as all others combined, the following facts will be of interest. They commenced in a field in which there had been no improvement for 25 years, and in which there seemed no talent or ambition and none has since been shown except in the feeble imitation of their invention. Before commencing the manufacture, exhaustive scientific investigations and experiments were made by a skilled mechanical engineer, in which over 5500 dynamometric tests were made on 61 different forms of wheels, propelled by artificial and therefore uniform wind, which settled definitely many questions relating to the proper speed of the wheel, the best form, angle, curvature and amount of sail surface, the resistance of air to the rotation, obstructions before the wheel, as in the vaneless mill; and many other more abstruse, though not less important questions. They insert in the casting a gun metal box which is in itself the best bearing known. This bearing is made with a large upright tube which is filled with machinists' waste saturated with oil. This arrangement makes the best and most lasting method of oiling. It is the one universally adopted by railroads and in trunions for cable roads and wherever constant and severe usage make frequent oiling necessary. Graphite bearings have long been known, but in none of these places are they used, although railroad men would not hesitate to incur almost any expense to avoid the constant attention which frequent oiling and hot boxes require. The graphite bearing in connection with wind mills has only been brought out to obviate the necessity of using the tilting tower. If you want a strong stiff steel tower, or one that you don't have to climb (the tilting tower) and the wheel that runs when all others stand still, that cost you less than wood and lasts ten times as long the Aermotor will fill the bill.

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THE . . .

Hawaiian Hardware

COMPANY, LTD.,

Opposite Spreckels' Bank,

307 FORT STREET.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, — OCTOBER 22, 1895.

MINISTER KURINO, the Japanese representative at Washington, said in a recent interview concerning Japan and Hawaii, "I do not think that there is any more immigration now, but the new Government is living up to the treaty and Japan has nothing to complain of." Might it not be well for our Japanese residents to proclaim this fact in public meeting.

THOUGH it is stated that Japan is putting forth its best efforts to keep Russia at arms' lengths, her Corean resident are putting themselves in a position to bring Russia to the front on short notice. The reports of the murder of the Queen of Corea seem to leave no question of the prominent part taken in the affair by Japanese residents. If this is the turn which Japanese aggression is to take, it is only a matter of a few months before Japan will find herself in an unenviable position.

JAPAN'S indemnity fund that is soon to be received from China, with interest added, will amount to 309,750,000 yen in Japanese silver. Count Matsugata is said to propose disposing of the indemnity as follows: 55,000,000 yen for the redemption of war loans; 50,000,000 yen for army extension; 130,000,000 yen for the extension of the navy; 5,000,000 yen for the establishment of a steel foundry and a working fund for the same; 50,000,000 yen as a reserve fund to be placed in the national treasury, and 10,000,000 yen for the establishment of an agricultural bank.

THE suggestion that President Cleveland will boom the Cuban annexation question in order to throw Hawaii into the shade is by no means an improbable possibility. From the cuts which the Administration is receiving from various Democratic State conventions, it must appear to the most thick-skinned politician that something must be done to save the present officials from general condemnation. To turn back on the Hawaiian policy at this time would be a most bitter pill to swallow, consequently the Cuban affair comes in the nick of time. The forecasting of such a move, rather than discourage Hawaiian annexationists, should lead them to redouble their efforts.

THAT municipal governments as well as national governments are prone to let sanitary affairs run themselves, until all at once they are brought face to face with the results of indifference and sometimes positive neglect, was brought out at a recent meeting of the American Public Health Association held in Denver, Colo. In a paper read by Dr. Hartzell it was stated that 216,000 tons of garbage and 4000 dead animals afflicted with tuberculosis, glanders, etc., had been thrown into the Mississippi river in one year by four cities. Other instances were noted of cities dumping hundreds of tons of garbage in districts from which large water supplies were drawn. This condition is by no means the result of studied action to pollute the water of other sections, but simply from the fact that the "average politician is not a sanitarian." The people don't think of the matter till their attention is called to it by the launching of an epidemic in their midst. Hundreds of cities and towns in the United States suffer from an epidemic of typhoid fever every summer, and trust to nothing but approaching cold weather to wipe it out. The experience is repeated the world over and will probably continue till the common people have been educated to the fact that purity in caring for personal surroundings is quite as much an element of sound development as purity in politics.

THE statement of Dr. Cook will call for various explanations of various rumors that have been afloat since his departure. The situation as pictured by him is entirely different from that which has been generally accepted.

Hawaii is getting rid of the cholera, Cuba is getting rid of the Spaniards, we are breaking down the monopoly, and all is going well — S. F. Call.

Yes, the goose seems to be hanging pretty high all round, notwithstanding the calamity howlers.

THE JAPANESE COMPLAINT.

COLLECTOR GENERAL'S REPORT.

WHENCE THEIR INSPIRATION?

The exhaustive report of the Collector-General of Customs for the year ending December 31, 1894, presents interesting, and, indeed, startling figures regarding the trade of these islands. It may be said, generally, that no country exhibits such general prosperity, and nearly all countries, not excepting Great Britain, fall below it in apparent prosperity.

The total imports of goods amount to \$5,104,481.43, while the exports amount to \$9,140,794.56, leaving a "balance of trade" in our favor of \$4,036,313.13. What becomes of this vast, for us, balance of trade? It does not come to us in coin, for our imports of coin amounted to only \$608,000. Who gets it? All our machinery, provisions, dry goods, and other articles of consumption are paid for, and there is this balance left over. It amounts to 5 per cent. on \$80,000,000, or 10 per cent. on \$40,000,000. Some of it is paid out to the holders of private and public securities. Some of it is invested by those to whom it is credited, in foreign securities. What becomes of it?

It may be claimed that this was the national profit of the year 1894. But a mere balance of trade is not the exact profit. There would be profit here if we had no trade, if we only traded among ourselves. There were great "profits" in Japan when that country was barricaded against foreign commerce.

Taking the total inhabitants of the islands at 100,000, which is above the correct number, it appears that the imports amount to \$50 per head. If the people of the United States were to import at the same rate, the value of the imports would reach annually the sum of \$3,250,000,000, while as a matter of fact in 1894 they only reached \$654,944,622. If the people of the United States were to export at the same rate as the Hawaiian people export, which is \$91 per head, the total foreign exports of the United States would reach \$5,915,000,000. Such figures would be startling. The actual exports of the United States for the year 1894 were valued at \$869,204,937, or about \$13 per head of the population. The people of these islands have, therefore, an apparent balance of over \$4,000,000, appearing in the "balance of trade," which is a balance greater in proportion than that which any mercantile nation of the world has. This must be reduced, however, by various payments made to the foreign account, but of which we can find no official returns, important as they are.

The par value of the stock of our sugar companies is \$27,964,290. This with the value of the unincorporated cane planting companies, may amount to \$30,000,000. An average dividend of 6 per cent. on the entire amount, less the \$10,000,000 of stock of the Hawaiian Commercial Company, would require \$1,200,000. There still remains, if these dividends were sent abroad a credit to the islands of \$2,836,000. Out of this, freight, insurance and money remitted to other countries must be deducted. Much of the money remitted to China and Japan by the merchants and laborers is remitted by drafts on this balance, but we can find no record of it. Probably a sum approaching half a million is annually expended by our people in traveling.

The figures show a strong tendency to send money out of the country, which does not look well for our own prosperity. If the islands are to become simply a source of revenue to absentees, they are indeed on the downward grade, and it would finally involve commercial and moral decadence. A close study of the financial situation as revealed by the valuable report of the Collector-General will indicate the drift of things here.

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by the supporters of the Republic. The same may be said of the probable appointment of Judge Cooper to the highest position in the Cabinet. Mr. Hatch's record in the Foreign Office has proved him to be peculiarly fitted for the duties which he is to assume. The only fear of the community has been that he might remain firm in his refusal to accept the position when the resignation of Minister Castle was received. While ex-Minister Thurston might be considered the logical candidate to succeed Mr. Hatch his intention to remain in private practice practically takes him from the list. The selection of Judge Cooper will undoubtedly meet with universal approval. Although Mr. Cooper would be entering upon an untried field of action, his political record has been such as to commend him most favorably for the position. He is broad-minded, careful in administration, thoroughly in sympathy with the principles on which this Government is founded, and furthermore intensely loyal to the institutions of this country and the maintenance of its dignity in the world of nations.

THE Fort-street Towser attempts to fasten on the "Tiser" the opinions of an employee of this paper who has no connection whatever with its editorial management. It is still an open question whether the writer for the Towser was suffering under the influence of a nightmare or actually was in his right mind and from a newspaper standpoint really thought he had something. Respect for a member of the fraternity inclines us to accept the first solution. Supposing we were attacked with the same disease we might try to hold our esteemed, etc., responsible for the late insurrection because the grandmother of a boy who caught shrimps in Pearl Harbor, when his sister was having the measles, told a young man who held a mortgage on a bicycle, owned by another young man who distributes the daily issue of our esteemed, etc., that she had seen that young man in conversation with a political prisoner, who had been recently released from jail, and, therefore, our esteemed, etc., must be guilty of treason. We have warned the office cat that if she strays away into the yard of a person suspected of loyalty, it will instantly provoke a savage attack on our patriotism.

JULIEN D. HAYNE's verbal permutations on the Hawaiian Republic are just what might be expected. All he omits is his usual clattering of the missionary tin pan. Doubtless he left that in Honolulu to be used in the October issue of his magazine. The San Francisco Chronicle sizes up the gentleman and his remarks in the following style:

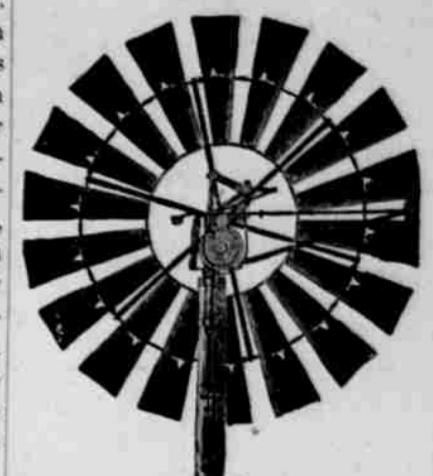
Julien D. Hayne is a type of the foreign adventurer to whose ill offices in the American press the Hawaiian Republic owes a great deal of annoyance. Mr. Hayne went to the Islands two years ago and announced that he was the author of the "Isle of Champagne." It did not take long for one of the Government newspapers to show that he was mistaken, and when to this "indignity" was added the mild restraint which the authorities of Hawaii put upon the absconding debtor, Mr. Hayne became a violent monarchist. In his opinion, a country that would not let him strut in borrowed literary plumage and incidentally jump his board bill was doomed to the demolition how-wows. He is now in Chicago telling the newspapers that the Hawaiian Republic is bankrupt; that the people don't think of paying taxes, and that Lorin Thurston and nearly all the other Republican leaders are in favor of Kalakaua for queen. As a matter of fact, Hawaiian bonds are selling at par; as large a proportion of taxes are collected in Hawaii as is the case in any American State, and Mr. Thurston has given no sign of any change in his political opinions. In a word, there is no more truth in Mr. Hayne's statements about the Isles of Hawaii than there was about the "Isles of Champagne."

At the exercises to be held at the High School November 1st, a dedicatory hymn composed by Prof. Phillip H. Dodge will be rendered by the school. Mrs. B. F. Dillingham will also read a poem written for the occasion.

With two little children subject to group we do not rest easy without a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house, for the most severe attack quickly succumb to a few doses of it. — Morrison (Colo.), Bud. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by all dealers. BESON, SMITH & CO., agents for H. L.

Timely Topics

THE AERMOTOR AND Steel Tower.



To those who are curious to know of the merits and origin of the Aermotor and how in the fourth year of its existence it came to turn out many times as many wind mills as all others combined, the following facts will be of interest. They commenced in a field in which there had been no improvement for 25 years, and in which there seemed no talent or ambition and none has since been shown except in the feeble imitation of their invention. Before commencing the manufacture, exhaustive scientific investigations and experiments were made by a skilled mechanical engineer, in which over 5500 dynamometric tests were made on 61 different forms of wheels, propelled by artificial and therefore uniform wind, which settled definitely many questions relating to the proper speed of the wheel, the best form, angle, curvature and amount of sail surface, the resistance of air to the rotation, obstructions before the wheel, as in the vanless mill; and many other more abstruse, though not less important questions. They insert in the casting a gun metal box which is in itself the best bearing known. This bearing is made with a large upright tube which is filled with machinists' waste saturated with oil. This arrangement makes the best and most lasting method of oiling. It is the one universally adopted by railroads and in trunions for cable roads and wherever constant and severe usage make frequent oiling necessary. Graphite bearings have long been known, but in none of these places are they used, although railroad men would not hesitate to incur almost any expense to avoid the constant attention which frequent oiling and hot boxes require. The graphite bearing in connection with wind mills has only been brought out to obviate the necessity of using the tilting tower. If you want a strong stiff steel tower, or one that your don't have to climb (the tilting tower) and the wheel that runs when all others stand still, that cost you less than wood and lasts ten times as long the Aermotor will fill the bill.

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THE Hawaiian Hardware COMPANY, LTD.

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LOCAL BREVIETIES.

Sugar 3 5-8.

S. Roth returned yesterday.

Charles F. Wall was a passenger by the Australia.

C. H. Bishop, the Lihue merchant, returned by the Australia.

A big portion of the Australia's cargo consisted of goods for the holidays.

C. E. Kempster, son-in-law of W. H. Rickard, returned from the Coast yesterday.

D. B. Smith, the shoe merchant, returned on the Australia from a business trip to the Coast.

Captain Milsaps of the Salvation Army has been made assistant editor of the New York War Cry.

F. Klamp, one of the buyers for H. Hackfield & Co., returned by the Australia from a six-months' trip to Germany.

Kamaka, the portly native who had charge of the laborers for the Wilder S. S. Co., died at his home yesterday morning.

Hon. W. O. Smith, Dr. J. K. Smith and H. Focke went down to Gay's Ranch by special train Saturday returning yesterday.

Bandmaster Berger returned from his trip to Germany on the Australia yesterday. He reports a fine time and looks in the best of health.

Captain Read, Minister Willis and seven officers of the U. S. S. Olympia paid an official visit to the President yesterday morning.

The Hawaiian National Band left Kansas City for Texas October 5th. After remaining there a fortnight the boys intended to go back to Chicago and from there proceed to New York.

The Bennington will leave for Hilo, Hawaii, on or about October 29th, to be away about a fortnight. It is probable that Minister Willis will be the guest of the captain and officers on the trip.

Mrs. D. P. Birnie is the organizer of a new literary club consisting of eight couples. The members will meet at Mrs. Birnie's residence twice each month. The first meeting was held last evening.

George B. Greig, "king of Fanning Island," is in San Francisco to meet Sir Audley Coote on cable matters. He will probably stop here on his voyage home. Mr. Greig is well known to Honolulu people.

The Board of Health settled claims to the amount of \$3452 yesterday for damage to property destroyed during cholera epidemic. There are a few more in which there are differences, but which will be settled and paid this week.

Willie Keough, a member of the Hawaiian Band, received the sad intelligence of the death of his father in San Francisco on September 24th. Mr. Keough visited his son here about eighteen months ago.

It is understood that Dr. Castle, a well-known physician of Cincinnati, Ohio, who some time ago applied for a position under the Board of Health here, will be offered the management of the Kaliihi Experimental Leper Station.

M. Louisson and wife, parents of the late Samuel Louisson, who was buried on Sunday last, arrived by the Australia yesterday. Their son Abe went on the pilot boat to meet them and communicate the sad intelligence regarding his brother.

A correspondent from Kahakuloa writes that a native man went crazy there recently on account of the prophecy of dire calamity to the islands by would-be prophet Lakela, against whom many too sanguine natives now have a special grudge.

D. Howard Hitchcock left for Hilo by the Kinai yesterday afternoon. His mother is very ill, necessitating his immediate return. Mr. Hitchcock was just getting settled down to his work in the city. Being called away at such a time is particularly unfortunate.

The Waianae Racing Association will hold a meeting some time during the week. The cholera epidemic interfered materially with the arrangements for the Christmas meet, but the men at the head of affairs are trying their best to have races in the near future. What the result will be decided at a meeting to be held shortly.

The many friends of A. L. C. Atkinson will be glad to learn of his success in passing examinations for entrance to the law department at Ann Arbor University, Michigan. In his section there were thirty candidates for admission. Out of this number seven passed in all subjects. Mr. Atkinson was among the worthy ones. The remaining twenty-three were conditioned.

THE HAWAIIAN HOTEL.

Rumored That General Warfield Will Lease It.

COLONEL MACFARLANE MANAGER.

A Very Nice Scheme if it Worked--The Rumor Denied Here, and General Warfield Says "Bosh" -- Hooper May be in the Deal.

San Francisco papers are treating their patrons to a very nice story regarding the lease of the Hawaiian Hotel to General Warfield, manager of the California Hotel of that city. The Chronicle prints the following regarding it:

General R. H. Warfield's negotiations for the lease of the Royal Hawaiian Hotel may not progress as satisfactorily as the General might wish, after the Hawaiian Government becomes advised of his plans for the future management of the caravansary. In his efforts to secure possession of the hotel General Warfield, it is now believed, is backed by Colonel George Macfarlane, the present lessee.

He would like to run the Royal Hawaiian in connection with the California, and thus lay pipe for an invincible monopoly of the Honolulu passenger trade. Colonel Macfarlane would continue in the active management of the Honolulu Hotel, under General Warfield's lease, and the General and the Colonel, by playing a game of shuttlecock with the tourist travel between California and the Islands, would thus deprive the other San Francisco hotels of all the Honolulu business.

General Warfield and Colonel Macfarlane are on terms of intimate friendship. When Colonel Macfarlane comes to San Francisco he invariably occupies apartments at the California. He was married there, and outside of his individual patronage, Colonel Macfarlane has had other business relations with the California Hotel manager.

Accordingly, when the lease of the big Honolulu hotel approached its expiration Colonel Macfarlane singled out General Warfield as the person who could best obtain a renewal of the lease for him, and negotiations to that effect have been going on for some time past.

The Royal Hawaiian Hotel, as it is called, has been conducted as a Royalist headquarters by Colonel Macfarlane, and his management of the property has naturally met with the disapproval of the Hawaiian Government and the better class of people in the Islands. Colonel Macfarlane is shrewd enough to see that he cannot get a renewal of the hotel lease from the Hawaiian Government, and he is looking to General Warfield to get the lease for him. The plan, as understood, is for General Warfield to sublease the hotel to Colonel Macfarlane, or place the hotel under Macfarlane's management, which would amount to the same thing.

All the visitors who stop at the Royal Hawaiian would be directed to go to the California Hotel on their arrival in San Francisco, and it would be a very amiable and profitable arrangement all round. In view of this, however, the negotiations for the lease may suffer a severe setback when the Hawaiian Government takes cognizance of the facts.

General Warfield still stoutly declares that he is not negotiating for the lease. He cannot afford to have it suspected that he is until the deal is consummated. The General also declared last evening in tones loud enough to quell a strike that he would throw any one out of his hotel who dared make the assertion that he wanted to lease the Honolulu caravansary. Meantime it may be that Major Hooper of the Occidental, who now enjoys the Island trade, will enter the lists for the Hawaiian lease.

Mr. E. C. Macfarlane was seen last night, and in reply to a question regarding the matter denied emphatically that there was any truth in it. He said: "They have probably mixed a plan we have in view regarding the hotel with something of their own manufacture, and the article noted is the result."

It is rumored that the scheme Mr. Macfarlane speaks of is one wherein he will lease the property from the Government when Dr. McGraw's lease expires.

A Now Road Proposed.

A petition signed by fifty-two property holders was presented to the Minister of Interior yesterday asking that a new road be cut from Nuanu street between the residences of W. O. Smith and T. W. Hobron, extending to Liliha street terminating at the lot owned by David Dayton. Minister King, after examining the plans decided that the street should be made and that forty-two feet would be the proper width. This was recommended to the Chief Justice with a request that a jury be appointed to assess damages.

Fine Furniture.

Hopp & Co. call attention in another column to various styles of furniture sold by them. The idea

of letting people know the exact cost of furniture sufficient for a four-room cottage is a new one here, and one that will be appreciated by intending purchasers.

Alfred Carter as Judge.

If petitions count for anything Alfred W. Carter will be appointed to succeed Judge Cooper on the bench of the Circuit Court. A document to this effect has been circulated of late and has received the signatures of nearly all the members of the Honolulu Bar Association. It is considered doubtful whether Mr. Carter will accept the position if tendered him, as the departure of Minister Smith to New Zealand will require Mr. Carter to give himself up to the duties of the Attorney-General's office.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Matters of Interest Discussed Yesterday.

A session of the Board of Health was held yesterday morning at 9 o'clock.

The purchase of the Kaimiloa as a fumigating barge, for which the Board of Health made an offer of \$2000, was brought up. No report by the committee was forthcoming. Health Agent Reynolds was authorized to purchase three miles for garbage service.

On motion of T. F. Lansing all restriction on travel on the island of Oahu was rescinded.

With respect to passengers of all kinds going to the other islands, it was decided that they should be allowed to go after thorough fumigation.

Dr. Day moved that all restrictions on goods shipped from licensed houses, excepting second-hand furniture and clothing, be removed. Carried.

J. T. Waterhouse moved to ask Dr. Armitage for his resignation and to tell him at the end of November his services will no longer be required by the Board. Carried.

Dr. Armitage's place will be offered to Dr. Raymond.

J. T. Waterhouse, an old member of the Board of Health, was chosen president in place of W. O. Smith, resigned, for several weeks for the purpose of taking a vacation in New Zealand.

The sum of \$600 was voted for the destroyed taro land at Kalihi.

Nuuanu Stream.

The Government has decided to adopt the last plan suggested for the course of Nuuanu stream. This is the one about five hundred feet west of the present bed of the stream. It will pass through property of Mrs. C. A. Brown and the Saint Louis College. Mrs. Brown's \$3000 for the lot owned by her, but it is believed it may be bought for less. The college management has consented to accept another piece of property in lieu of the piece taken by the Government. When this new bed is dug the old stream will be filled in. It is the intention to straighten and extend Beretania street at the same time the work on the stream is done.

Bridge at Waiohoni.

Superintendent Rowell is engaged in completing arrangements for building a bridge across the gulch at Waiohoni in the district of Hana, on Maui. This is on the land owned by the Reciprocity Sugar Company and will be a great convenience to the people engaged there. The plantation company made a proposition to build the bridge, the Government to pay interest on the money at ten per cent. Minister King decided that the work could be done more reasonably here and it will proceed at once. The abutments will be built by the plantation company.

Our Hawaiian Nightingale.

The following is from the Sydney Morning Herald of September 28th:

Miss Annis Montagu is arranging to give up her home in Sydney and settle in Honolulu, where she has many relatives, and where her husband (Mr. Charles Turner) is buried. Writing in reference to this contemplated change, Mr. John Plummer urges that some of the many thousands whom this favorite singer has delighted in past years should join in giving a farewell concert in her honor. Mr. Plummer thinks there would be no difficulty in organizing a testimonial concert; and Miss Montagu's many claims to popularity certainly justify such an impression."

Olympia to Leave.

An order from the Olympia called on the President yesterday afternoon with a notification that the cruiser would leave the harbor this afternoon. It is probable the President will return Captain Read's call this morning.

ATLAS COFFEE MILLS,

SAN FRANCISCO.

J. A. FOLGER & CO.,

A MURDERED QUEEN.

Korea in the Hands of a Dictator.

THE KING FORCED TO ABDICATE.

Japanese Rioters Attack the Palace at Seoul--The Tai Won Kun Is Supreme. Warships Land Marines--Lan Chou Has Been Reported Captured, Etc.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—John A. Cockerill cables from Seoul as follows: A message was sent to the Herald on the 10th inst., giving details of the murder of the Queen of Korea and the outbreak of a revolution in that country, but it was interdicted at Tokio. The officials now apologize for its non-transmission.

The plot to kill the Queen was made by Korean friends of the Tai-Won-Kun and irresponsible Japanese Soshi. The Japanese troops were at the palace gates when the butchery took place. The Tai-Won Kun was also brought to the palace shortly after the assault. There is nothing to show that the Japanese Minister had any knowledge of the plot. The King is now a prisoner and his father has been proclaimed dictator. A new cabinet has been constituted of pro-Japanese elements.

The Queen's officials have fled or are in hiding. Appeals have been issued to Koreans to rise and expel the Japanese. Marine guards from the United States and Yorktown are protecting the legation. A Japanese Soshi has been arrested for the murder of the Queen.

Following is the dispatch referred to by Colonel Cockerill as intercepted by the authorities and which the European edition of the Herald will print tomorrow: The palace was broken into on Tuesday morning at 5 o'clock by a body of Korean troops and a band of Japanese Soshi in civilian dress. The Colonel in command of the troops, on refusing to enter the palace, was killed, and a number of palace guards were slain. The Japanese entered the Queen's room and killed the Queen, the minister of the household and three women. The bodies were taken outside and burned. Japanese troops were at the palace, but took no part in the proceedings.

The Tai-Won-Kun, the King's father, reached the palace soon after the assault and assumed authority. He is now dictator, and is known to have been in the plot. The pro-Japanese party are in control. Many of the Queen's party have been arrested and many more have fled. It is believed that the Queen Dowager was killed last night and that the King will be forced to abdicate.

Guards from the United States warship Yorktown and Russian cruisers have been ordered up. Great excitement prevails. It is thought that the butchery will hasten action on the part of Russia.

The World's Tokio correspondent cables as follows: Persons wearing Japanese dresses and carrying Japanese swords were among the rioters who lately attacked the royal palace in Seoul, Korea. At first it was supposed they were Koreans disguised as Japanese, but now it is suspected they were Japanese So-hi, apparently hired ruffians. The Japanese Government has ordered an exhaustive inquiry.

The chief prosecutor (prosecutor) of the court at Yokohama has been sent to Korea to direct the investigation.

The Queen, it is believed, is dead. The Tai-Won-Kun is supreme.

He has forced the King to issue a decree degrading his consort to the level of a concubine and outlawing her family.

The foreign legations at Seoul are guarded by marines from the foreign warships at Chemulpo. All is quiet.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—A Shanghai dispatch to the Times says that Her Maj.-ly's cruiser Elgar has suddenly been ordered to Chemulpo, where she will land a force of marines.

It is reported from Peking that some of the Mohammedan rebels in the province of Kansu have captured the city of Lan Chu, the capital of the province.

A communication from Chicago states that W. H. Johnson, proprietor of the Palace candy and stationery store, who was taken to Muscatine, Ia., his former home, by Sheriff Wylie of that place on the charge of embezzlement, has been sentenced to fifteen months in the penitentiary.

NOTICE

TO

COFFEE PLANTERS.

Hulling and Cleaning Coffee.

We are prepared to handle COFFEE in the cherry and hull, with the latest improved machinery.

Send us your COFFEES, either direct or through your agents.

COFFEE taken from ship's side, hulled, cleaned, and delivered to any designated warehouse in this city.

No charge for insurance and storage while COFFEEES are in our mills.

J. KELIKAHU has this day been appointed Poundmaster for the Government Pound at Hilo, in the District of Lahaina, Island of Maui.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior, Interior Office, Oct. 11th, 1895.

1606-31

Expedition to South Seas.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—Dr. W. E. Furness and Dr. H. M. Miller of the University of Pennsylvania will start on Saturday next for San Francisco, and will lead an expedition from that city which will make a tour of the South Sea Islands.

The object of the trip is the collection of ethnological and archaeological specimens for the University of Pennsylvania. It is expected that the expedition will be about a year.

Daily Advertiser 75 cents a month. Delivered by carrier.



MISS CONSUELO VANDERBILT.

Miss Vanderbilt, who is to marry the Duke of Marlborough and become the only American duchess, is 18 years old and one of three heirs to about \$50,000,000. Her dowry will be \$10,000,000, it is said. Her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, were recently divorced.

SHOPPING BY POST

It is a well-known fact that people's clothes wear out in the country as fast if not faster than in Honolulu. Now there is no need for making a trip to the Capital to renew your stock of wearing apparel.

L. B. KERR, QUEEN ST., HONOLULU,

Has Started A

POSTAL ORDER DEPARTMENT

and will be pleased to send on request, samples and prices of his celebrated West of England Serges, Scotch Tweeds and Ginghams, India Linens, Dimities and Prints; also Sheetings, Pillowcasing, etc. A single yard at Wholesale Prices.

L. B. KERR, P. O. BOX 306, Honolulu, H. I.

BY AUTHORITY. We Want To Talk

For the information of the public the following resolution of the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Republic of Hawaii, passed July 12th, 1894, is re-published:

Resolved, that the President and members of the Executive Council shall be officially addressed simply by the titles of their respective offices; thus, "To the President," or "Mr. President," and similarly the members of the Cabinet. The terms "Excellency," "Honorable," and words of like import shall not be used in officially addressing the members of the Executive Council.

1700-31

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CUSTOMS, HONOLULU, H. I., October 11th, 1895.

ON AND AFTER JANUARY 1st, 1896

TABLE TALKS OVER THE TEA CUPS.

interesting and instructive items for the Household.

SOMETHING FOR THE NEW WOMAN.

Not the Woman of Bloomers and Cigarettes—She is Intellectual and Full of Good Sense—Points for a Housewife That Will Often Find a Use.

Yes, here are the new tea-cups, and they will be set out every Saturday. You will come often and stay for a few moments, won't you, and we can have a chat while you and I are sipping our island-grown tea. Do you know what a fine aroma our Hawaiian tea has? We will have it here, but we can have other kinds too. There are so many subjects I shall be glad to touch on, if only for a moment, and it is an inspiration to brush up against ideas that are original with the one who ventilates them. Do imprison your new ideas and hold them fast till you can come and let them try their wings here first.

Our informal tea will be a capital time to talk about our homes and our servants, if we like, our babies and our ambitions, our reading and our thinking. We are interested in following the trend of what women are thinking and accomplishing the world over in this end of the century. So, of course, we must talk of the new woman. Don't you think that you and I are just a little more interested in what women are now attempting than in what men are gloriously working out—men who have been doing for centuries?

I confess to a feeling that woman's work should take its place according to merit, not sex. I shall be heartily glad when, especially as workers, women shall cease to be new, and when the work no longer the worker, shall be considered. To me the Woman's Building in the beautiful White City was a painful reminder of our newness. But we are new. We cannot help it. Now is a transition period, a stage of growth in which we are self-conscious, occupied in many hitherto untried ways, and therefore awkward. We make many blunders. We are taking ourselves a bit too seriously, blunders and all. Men do not understand us; we do not understand ourselves, and certainly we do not understand men. But education will be our balance-wheel, and experience our safety-valve. Pedants and prudes, blue stockings and amazons may be the outriders of the forces of rational, well-equipped women to follow, but they will not be the rank and file.

The higher education, which is to bring the real new woman, and which women are demanding, is to cultivate thinking. When reason is our basis of action and not impulse or convention or habit, where the training is adequate for life's needs, and knowledge is wide and accurate, the higher life of mankind will come. Women will then make a just estimate of life, will take life as it is, and without being hampered by ignorance and false pride, will, with man's help, find practical solutions to life's problems.

My definition of the new woman, then, is the strong woman, educated so as to be equal to every relation in her life.

Now yet do we know what the best possible wife is, and the best mother and the best sister, for we have seen only a few, and they were widely scattered. We have no conception of what life would be with a city or a State or a country made up of women at their best. And so over the ten days we will discuss the new woman. We will venture to say what we think, and think as freely as in our lives. We will talk of women and the far-reaching interests of women. Of course our talks will include men whom the new women wish not to supplement, but to accompany shoulder to shoulder in the march of progress. Women, and men, too, are slowly coming to realize that men and women have each their work to do, and that it is done best when men and women are in harmony with each other and with their surroundings.

SYLVIA.

The American Profile vs. the Greek.

In these days of the Gibson girls and Westell's women, the American type is much held before us. In Mr. Gibson's philosophy the American types are models for heroines of every nationality. Considering the great variety of types this is not so much poverty of resource as audacity on the part of the artist. Judgment of beauty—the simple outline—is regarded from an artist's standpoint as one of the severest tests, says an exchange. Some women are very handsome in profile and absolutely plain in full face. The success of the profile depends upon the length of the features and the construction of the back of the head, while the full face depends mainly upon the width of the face in proportion to its length, the line of the brows and the proportions of the mouth. It is understandable that the American profile is not of classical beauty, and it cannot generally compare with that found in the Latin races. The nose is apt to be either too retrogress or too long. Still, despite this peculiarity, we have here more variety of type and more originality than are to be found anywhere else in the world.

To an artist, the finest of all profiles is the Greek. The celebrated Psyche in the museum at Naples is one of the most perfect examples existing of Greek art. In some respects it is superior to the Venus de Milo or de Medici; it has more dignity and its chief characteristic is the continuation of one direct line from the forehead down the nose without a variation of the angle. The accent at the

end of the nose is not a curve, but two planes that more nearly approximate angles. The curve would be indicative of the Oriental race, which is not as highly bred as the Greek. In Greek sculpture the mouth is a little open. The best examples invariably indicate the lips as a little apart. The chin is heavy as a rule, and the eye is rather deep set. I mention these points in evidence, as furnishing a hint how to judge profile by the highest artistic standard known to exist.

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1894.

JOHN EMMELUTH vs. JOHN COOK.

Before JUDGE, C. J. FREAK, J., and Circuit Judge WHITTING, in place of Bickerton, J., absent from illness.

A pledgor of a benefit certificate, of the nature of a life insurance policy, in the absence of an agreement to the contrary, implicitly undertakes to keep the certificate alive so long as it remains as security, and if he fails to pay the assessments as they become due the pledgor may do so and recover the amounts so paid from the pledgor in case of loss, even though the payments were made by the pledgor after a revocation of responsibility by the creditor.

OPINION OF THE COURT, BY FREAK, J.

In January, 1892, the defendant, being unable to meet the assessments payable upon the benefit certificates of himself and his wife as companions of the American Legion of Honor, delivered the certificates to the plaintiff as security for advances to be made by the plaintiff to pay such assessments, the advances to bear interest at the rate of nine per cent per annum. This action of assumption is brought to recover the advances so made from February 1, 1892, to January 3, 1895, amounting to \$1014.00 plus \$142.11 interest.

The defendant claimed that he was not personally liable, that he did not promise to reimburse the plaintiff, but that the latter was to pay the assessments, if at all, solely on his own responsibility, and took for reimbursement only to the moneys payable on the certificates upon the death of the defendant or his wife respectively, the certificates being somewhat of the nature of life insurance policies. He also claimed that, whatever may have been the agreement prior to September, 1894, he was in no way liable for payments made thereafter, as he had at that time repudiated all responsibility in the matter.

The jury, however, in finding for the plaintiff for the full amount of the claim, must have found, in view of the evidence and the instructions of the Court, that all assessments paid by the plaintiff up to September, 1894, were paid by him at the request of the defendant and upon the promise of the defendant to reimburse him as soon as he, the defendant, should be able to do so; that the defendant was able to do so, he having become entitled to a legacy of several times the amount of the claims; and that the certificates were held by the plaintiff as security for the repayment of the advances.

The only question to be considered on the exception is whether the jury were correctly charged in substance that upon these facts the law would imply a promise on the part of the defendant to repay assessments advanced even after notice to discontinue them, if it were necessary for the plaintiff to pay them in order to preserve his security for the prior payments.

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POCKET KODAK \$5.50.



ABSENT-MINDED.

"I really cannot find where I have put my spectacles."

"Why, they're on your nose."

"Are they? But where, by the way, have I put my nose?" Judy.

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Nitrate of Soda, Calcined Fertilizer,
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Kombi! Kombi! Kombi!

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General Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE SEMI-WEEKLY.

Issued On

TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

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General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

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F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

TOTAL ASSETS 31ST DEC., 1894.

£11,671,018 2s. 2d.

Authorized Capital, £1,000,000

Subscribed Capital, £2,750,000

Paid-up Capital, £675,000 8s. 8d.

2-Life Premiums, £2,110,000 7s. 7d.

3-Life and Annuity Funds, £572,525 14s. 11d.

£11,671,018 2s. 2d.

Revenue Fire Branch, £1,546,826 18s. 7d.

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches, £1,359,821 16s. 9d.

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The accumulated funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

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Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,830,000

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Total reichsmarks 43,830,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

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Assets £42,032,000

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NEW-STYLE KROEGER

That has recently been put on the market. It is a gem. Liberal discount for cash. Call and see it. It is a beauty.

PIANOS kept in tune for one year gratis.

PROPHET LUKELA'S FATE

He Prophesied Dire Calamity
and Missed His Guess.

SATTELITES ASK FOR HIS ARREST

Maui Notes of Interest—"Chips" Was Not Clubbed by the Police—Coconut Island Visitors Are Happy—Coroner's Jury on Murder Case.

MAUI, Oct. 17.—A Wailuku native, an ex-missionary to the South Sea, by the name of Lukela, has been posing a long time as a prophet. His mode of procedure was to promenade up and down Market street every Saturday and harangue the people, frequently quoting scripture. He wore a sort poncho with red and white stripes, and a half-moon was conspicuous on his breast. Previous to the cholera outbreak he was laughed at—considered a harmless crank—but having sometime before the epidemic made some statements about a plague or sickness that would carry off many of the native people, the Hawaiians of Wailuku immediately accepted him as a true prophet. He was an ardent royalist, and undoubtedly foretold the restoration of the queen, but when any Government official was near it was the end of the world that was interesting him and his followers. This dire catastrophe (either the end of the world or the restoration of monarchy) was to take place on the 7th of October, according to Lukela, and he was to appear garbed in pure white raiment on the day in question. As that event failed to take place his satellites have all deserted him and say that he should be arrested as a common nuisance.

During Thursday, Oct. 3d, "Chips," a native boy who assisted Pilot Bob English, died at Kahului. A rumor that gained much credence was that three of the Maui police were unable to arrest him, so they clubbed him, thereby breaking both arms, several ribs, etc. This is utterly false. The police had made no attempt to arrest him.

It cost Maui people who were in the Cocoanut Island quarantining \$10 each. They report a good time in spite of dampness. O. Abbott, of Lahainaluna, wrote in verse a humorous account of the proceedings in quarantine.

The corner's jury, which was to have met on the 7th instant to investigate the death of the Hawaiian woman at Kamaole, Kula, has adjourned until news comes from Honolulu.

The cholera seems to have caused a small attendance of pupils both at Lahainaluna and Maunalu seminaries.

Dr. R. I. Moore departed for Kona by the Hall of the 15th.

One of the chief functions of the Mormon church at Pelehuiki, Kula, is a luau. The congregation held one last Saturday.

Worcester, the buyer for Kahului store, came down by the Kahului Spreckelsville plantation started up for a little temporary grinding on Tuesday, the 15th. They are getting sugar ready for the Kahului. Piai and Hamakauapoko are drying off sugar for the schooner Volante, now in port.

P. McLane, of Kipahulu, visited Makawao and Wailuku last week. The steamer Kahului arrived in port Saturday, the 12th, 9½ days from San Francisco. The schooner Volante arrived the same day with a large cargo of general merchandise for the Haiku Sugar Company.

Weather—Warm and still.

RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

Meeting Yesterday—Future Course of the Association.

A meeting of the Hawaiian Relief Society was held at the home of Mrs. S. C. Allen yesterday morning at 10 o'clock.

The total expenses for the week ending October 12th were found to be \$1103.04, and the balance in the bank \$4000.01.

Several destitute families have made application to the president of the society for assistance and received from her articles of clothing.

Apropos of this it was decided that a committee of inspection, to be made up of all the members of the society, be appointed to inquire

into such cases of destitution as are brought to the notice of the organization. The mode of procedure in such cases will be as follows: The lady to whom a case is reported will immediately communicate with the president regarding the facts, and the two, with the president as chairman, will constitute a committee to deal with the case according to their discretion. This will obviate in a very satisfactory manner the necessity of holding frequent meetings.

It was further decided to hold regular meetings at 10 a.m. on the third Thursday of every month.

Mrs. Beckley reported a case of extreme destitution in Pauoa. She was requested to make thorough investigation into the case and report to the president, according to the decision of the society regarding committee on inspection.

In the case of each application for supplies it will be ascertained what articles of food will be best suited to the respective applicants.

During the week ending October 12th there were 21,244 people who received supplies from the organization.

HILO TEACHERS' UNION.

Good Attendance and Profitable October Meeting.

Object Lessons in Class Work—Interesting Paper from Prof. Lyons' Pen—Question Box Answers.

HILO (Hawaii), Oct. 16.—The Hilo Teachers' Union met in the Union school building on October 4th. There were twenty-four members and five guests present. The election of officers resulted as follows: Miss Deyo, president; W. Ray, vice-president; Miss Coan, secretary-treasurer.

Miss Coan gave a short account of the gathering of teachers September 2d in Honolulu to form an association and to plan for a summer school. Questions were asked, especially as to the nature of the work. Mr. Smith read a letter from Miss Beckwith about the methods of drawing to be used in the Honolulu schools.

The program work followed:

Kindergarten Class—Miss Guild.

"Hints on Teaching" (a paper)—Bro. Henry.

Singing.

Object Lesson—"The Cow"—Miss Brown.

Intermission.

Phonics—Mr. W. Ray.

Dictation—Paper from Mrs. Alexander, of Kauai.

Class—Mr. Cyril Smith.

Science in Schools"—Prof. Lyons.

Question box.

Miss Guild conducted some pretty exercises with her little ones. Bro. Henry's paper was read to the meeting. The gentleman who sent the paper proclaimed originality. It then must be called an excellent arrangement of many excellent points, conclusively put. It secured undivided attention and much praise. The singing was not class work—it was an agreeable entertainment, however. It was followed by Miss Brown's object lesson. Some of her class came over three miles. They did not absolutely bring the cow into the room, but they brought a good mental picture of the object, and described also the articles produced by or from the cow.

Mr. Ray's paper on phonics was read by his brother. The school is five miles away, rather far to bring a class, so the paper was not illustrated, though it gave good suggestions as to methods of teaching. Mr. Smith took a class to the board to illustrate Mrs. Alexander's methods for dictation following this order: Statement, sentences, exclamatory, question, and sentences addressing another person, many of them being imperative. Last came quotation mark and possessive mark sentences. Dictation work is always an interesting subject.

Miss Lyman read Professor Lyons' paper on Science in Schools, which was so attractive and persuasive that one felt drawn to start off at once with the author on one of his charming tramps to return to佳es with flower, fern, fruit, rock and shell for pupils' work and collections. A striking remark in the paper was that the education of young people is of little value unless it gives them something to think about. The work that he proposes furnishes food for thought and thought that will lead to predictable talk.

The first question in the box was, What is the multiplier in the expression 3×2^2 ? Answer: Read it, 3 multiplied by 2², or 2 times 2, as you please, 29 in either case being the multiplier. Some teachers prefer to use the word times, not the sign of multiplication. What is a verse? reminds one of teachers' examinations. The expected answer was familiar enough, i.e., One line of poetry. Webster says that the common use of the word for a group of lines is "objectionable."

"The Letter" was read by Miss Wright from a magazine. It was the pathetic tale of the city teacher where educational funds have run low. She, this assistant, in company with all other hard-worked assistants, is to have her salary reduced on account of hard times. She, who must be respectfully dressed on the street every day, who tries by snatches to take some lessons to improve herself and finds herself at once out of funds, who can't afford money for a magazine, nor find time to read a newspaper. It is this sort of person who is to be cut down, while the principals who can best afford the reduction are let alone in their luxuries, one of which is to spend their time in roaming about their school buildings during school hours, instead of devoting themselves to work in their own class rooms, and another of which is leisure to read the newspaper at home evenings. The letter was bright and amusing, and, with the question discussions, closed the day's program.

IRRIGATION FOR OAHU.

Many Waste Lands That May Be Developed.

MR. KLUEGEL'S PRACTICAL HINTS.

Conditions That Must Be Dealt With—Water Obtained by Pumping—Rice and Sugar Lands Awaiting Cultivation—Large Field for Extension.

A large area of fertile land on the island of Oahu is uncultivated and almost unproductive. Much of this land is beyond the practical reach of extensive irrigation, but is well adapted to the growth of fiber plants, canigre and other products, and a small part of it is excellent coffee land.

There remain extensive tracts of land in various localities which have hitherto been only grazing land, and that not of the best, while a large amount of water is flowing to the sea either on or under the surface of the ground. In general, the conditions are the same here as existed elsewhere before the inception of every project for irrigation. There are difficulties to be overcome, and so there have been in other cases, and the question, as usual, is, how shall the land be supplied with water for irrigation, and will it pay?

The total annual rainfall on the whole island is abundant, but its irregular distribution as to time and locality causes difficulty in its use for irrigation.

There are few if any, favorable sites for large storage reservoirs, such as would have large capacity with comparatively small dams, and where bottom and sides would be impervious to water. The supplies from streams and springs, where located above any irrigable land, are, with some exceptions in Koolau, already used, at least to the extent of the minimum daily flow, or the amount which can be depended upon at all times. There is only a small area of land now remaining in the artesian belt below the elevations at which wells flow.

The method of developing a water supply by tunneling and intercepting the flow beneath the surface has been quite successful in Southern California and elsewhere. The location and plan are generally determined by surface indications, unless directed by "water-witching," or by a more recent scientific instrument, so-called, by an ingenious Californian.

With some notable exceptions, this island is not favorable field for this plan of water development. The abundant rainfall in the Koolau mountains which goes to make the remarkably large supply of underground water, seems to descend much below the general surface. The deep gulches on the leeward side of the island from Honolulu to Kahuku show no trace of it.

It therefore appears that the extension of irrigation on Oahu is mostly dependent upon pumping the water from the supply which is very abundant, and which is the only unfailing source for the remaining available land. This method can be supplemented by the occasional and irregular surface flow from the mountain region where this can be obtained at a reasonable cost. There are several thousand acres of land at a low elevation suitable for rice upon which water can be pumped with remunerative results, as the lift will be only a few feet.

There are many thousand acres of good sugar land for which there is an ample supply of water. The cost of pumping can readily be found for various localities. Ewa plantation affords an illustration of pumping water for irrigation. At pumping station No. 3 the lift varies from 108 to 140 feet. The expense of pumping at this station per acre per crop has been twenty dollars; in other words, a small fraction of the field, which is eight tons of sugar per acre of plant cane, will pay the expense of pumping. On land of equal productivity, a pump expense per acre equal to or even greater than the price of one ton of sugar leaves the net result still very favorable. The limit at which the lift, and consequently the pump, expense becomes prohibitive has apparently not been even proposed. There is yet a large field for extension of irrigation and cultivation before this limit is reached.

C. H. KLUEGEL.
Honolulu, Oct. 18, 1895.

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Long & Short Handled Feather Dusters

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And a Full Assortment of

Trimmers' Materials,

Carriage Hardware, Norway Iron, and Steel Tires.

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The Above Cut shows one of Perkins' Galvanized Steel Mills, mounted on a Galvanized Steel Tower.

NOTE THE FOLLOWING POINTS OF ADVANTAGE:

THE WHEEL. The sections of the wheel are made with two-inch steel bands for outer and inner rims, and the sails are riveted to these rims at their outer and inner ends. Please note that the outer rim is not ten or twelve inches inside of outside ends of sails as is the case with other mills. Our plan of construction to most steel mills. To make the sails still more rigid we connect each sail, near the middle of its length, with the sail on each side of it, by means of bolts. The sails are of best cold rolled steel and are of such size as to give us more wind surface than is found in any other mill of which we have knowledge. The sails are set at just the right angle and curved to give the maximum power.

THE RUDDER. Most careful attention is given to the construction of the rudder, making it firm, strong and thoroughly braced. The arms of the rudder are made of the best tire spring steel, which is better than angle or channel steel or gas pipe. Our truss rod brace will prevent the rudder from warping or swaying around the wheel.

THE REGULATION. The governing device has made the Perkins mill very popular, and has been acknowledged by competitors to be the best, and would doubtless be used by all of them but for the expense of making the change. By our adjustment of the rudder we place the wheel square to the wind while at work and edgewise to the wind when mill is out of gear or at rest. This plan has proved so satisfactory that eleven companies have adopted it since our patents expired.

THE CASTING. The main casting of this mill are of liberal length and provided with our graphite bushings or self-lubricating box. These do not require oiling at all. In fact, we are now making mills with no oil holes in boxes.

THE OTHER PARTS. All of the remaining parts of this mill are made with good proportions, of the very best materials, and in the most approved manner.

THE TOWER. We make this mill in two sizes, viz., with ten and twelve foot wind wheels. The tower is made with four corner posts of angle steel, bands and braces of channel steel, all parts being fitted by template so that they fit exact, and all a workman needs to erect is a hammer, punch and wrench. The ladder is securely made and ready to bolt on tower. It is safe and far preferable to the short steps on corner posts used on most towers. The anchor post is five feet long, of good heavy angle steel, and a base eight to thirteen inches in diameter, according to the size of mill and height of tower, is cast on the end of same, serving the double purpose of a support under foot of tower and an anchor. Just at the top of ground we fasten a piece of 4x4 inch angle in angle of corner posts, letting it run down about two feet, to give it more size in the ground. The arrangement of the bands and braces is such that they support the corner posts at three different points, where other towers have but a single support, thus making our tower three times as secure against buckling in extremely strong winds. This plan was originated by us and is fully protected by patents.

Gould's Windmill Pumps of all sizes are furnished with the above mills. We have Steel Windmills 8, 10 and 12 feet diameter, also Wood Mills of 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 feet diameter. We will furnish catalogues and descriptive matter to any one desiring information.

E. O. HALL & SON,

Agents Perkins' Windmill Co. & Gould's Manufacturing Co.

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